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S. NEWTON BERRYHILL.

The Columbus Democrat.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, OCTOBER 19, 1877.

Notes of Advertising.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.25 a square (the space of one inch) the first, and 40 cents for each additional insertion.
Advertisements for longer period than one month, will be taken at less than the above rates.
Local notices, 15 cents per line, each insertion.
Advertisements from a distance must be paid for in advance.
The large and increasing circulation of The Democrat renders it the best advertising medium in North and West Mississippi.

THE MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R.R.

The recent improvement and extension of track through the city of Memphis, enables this old reliable line to offer the

Shortest, Best and Quickest

all-rail route between the South, East and Southwest.

Passengers from Middle and North Mississippi, whose destination is either East or West, should remember that this line is now running an unbroken line of through cars between Memphis, Ark., and New Orleans, La., and the line between Memphis, Tenn., and Montgomery, Ala.

Passengers for Nashville or points on the Nashville & Decatur R.R. should take train leaving Memphis at 8.30 A. M., arriving at Nashville, Montgomery or intermediate points the same evening without change of cars. Passengers for New Orleans should leave Memphis at 10.40 P. M. train from Memphis, there being a sleeping car running from Memphis to Baltimore without change. Only one change of cars to Philadelphia and New York by this route.

Passengers for Atlanta and all Seaboard cities should leave Memphis at 10.40 P. M. train. Passengers westward bound can make one change at Memphis, and take train for Little Rock, Ark., at 10.40 P. M., or 9.45 P. M. Cars through on both trains for Little Rock.

No Omnibus Transfers

At midnight changes by this Old Reliable Line.

Purchase your tickets by this route. Rates always as low as by other routes.

J. H. BERRYHILL, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, J. H. BERRYHILL, Ticket Agent, Corinth, Miss.

Johnson's commercial College,

212 & 213 N. Third Street, (1st building south of P. O.) ST. LOUIS.

Open Day and Night all the year.

All the branches of a Business Education taught.

Independent Department for the English Branches.

Higher Mathematics, German and Education. Photography taught personally or per mail.

For a full course of Double Entry Book-keeping in all its forms with Commercial Correspondence \$20.00

For a full Commercial Course, embracing all the branches of a Practical Business Education, Life Scholarship \$50.00

Reference made to thousands of students who have completed their course with credit and honor.

For circulars giving full information concerning time to complete, board, course of instruction, etc., Address

J. W. JOHNSON, Pres't. (Cut this advertisement out.)

A DEALER WANTED

Wanted in the South for the celebrated

WEED SEWING Machine.

The easiest learned, running, most durable and popular Machine made. Received the highest award at the Centennial.

Special inducements offered.

Address

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 182 Canal Street, New Orleans.

To the Working Class.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of their time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$3 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and tell the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, sample work, several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, Geo. Benson & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$999 Can't be made by every agent every day north in the business we furnish a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. No is the time. Don't delay. Address Geo. Benson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass every town and county in the State, for one of the most interesting books ever published.

"Woman in Battle,"

being the adventures and exploits of "Lieutenant Harry T. Bedford, U. S. A., or Madame L. J. Velasquez." No subscription book offers the chance this one does for agents to make money rapidly. Address

Madame L. J. VELASQUEZ, 77 N. Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE SEANDE LIBRARY.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from \$1 to \$2 in price (unbound and unillustrated) for 16 and 20 cts.

1 East Lynne, by Mrs. Henry Wood.....20c

2 John Halifax, Gent., by Miss Mulock.....20c

3 Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Bronte.....20c

4 A Woman's Heart, Chas. Reade's new nov. 20c

5 The Black Indians, Jules Verne's latest.....20c

6 Lost Days of Pompeii, by Bulwer.....20c

7 Adam Bede, by George Eliot.....20c

8 The Arctostic, by Mary Cecil Hay.....10c

9 Old Maid's Story, Mary Cecil Hay.....10c

10 The Woman in White, Wilkie Collins.....20c

11 The Mill on the Floss, by George Eliot.....20c

12 The American Senator, Anna's Trollope.....20c

13 A Princess of Thule, by Wm. Collins.....20c

14 The Dead Secret, by Wilkie Collins.....20c

15 Remains, by George Eliot.....20c

16 The English of the North.....20c

17 In one book, by Jules Verne.....10c

18 Hidden Perils, by Mary Cecil Hay.....10c

19 Barbara's History, Amelia B. Edwards.....20c

20 A Terrible Temptation, Chas. Reade.....10c

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23 Fool Play, by Charles Reade.....10c

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S. NEWTON BERRYHILL, Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor, J. M. STONE, of Tishomingo.

For Lieutenant Governor, Wm. H. SIMS, of Lowndes.

For Secretary of State, K. FALCONER, of Marshall.

For Treasurer, W. L. HEMINGWAY, of Carroll.

For Auditor Public Accounts, S. GWINN, of Lawrence.

For Attorney-General, T. C. CATCHINGS, of Warren.

For Supt. Public Education, J. ARYLE SMITH, of Jasper.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representatives, J. C. NELSON, J. H. FIELD, A. J. ERVIN.

For Sheriff, J. B. BELL.

For Treasurer, J. A. SNELL.

For Surveyor, E. D. MINTER.

For Coroner and Ranger, W. F. CRANFORD.

Platform.

The Democratic party of Mississippi, grateful for the success of its past efforts in the cause of reform and of just and honest government, and invoking the blessings of Heaven on their future endeavors in the same cause, do adopt and proclaim the following Platform of Principles:

Fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, home rule, and the preservation of the State Governments, with all their reserved and guaranteed rights unimpaired.

No interference by the military power with the freedom of elections, and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States. The protection of the equal rights of all classes—no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, or birthplace, and no special legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. A strict adherence, in the selection of public agents, to the time-honored Jeffersonian standard, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he true to the Constitution?"

A continuation of the policy of retrenchment and reform so significantly inaugurated by the Democratic party, and a reduction of the burdens of taxation to the lowest point compatible with an efficient execution of the laws.

Corporations of every description supervisable within Constitutional limits by State authority, and subordinate to State legislation, in the interest and for the protection of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of our State system of free schools.

We favor the granting of such aid as may be extended without violation of the Constitution of the United States, or departing from the established usages of the Government, to the Texas Pacific railroad, and for the rebuilding and keeping in repair of the levees of the Mississippi river.

That upon this platform of principles and of public policy, we invite the co-operation of all citizens with regard to past differences, in support of the candidates nominated by this Convention.

Resolved, That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organization; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by a lust for office; that they shall be treated as common enemies to the welfare of the people, and avowed enemies of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi.

Division means an appeal to the worst elements of the Republican party, to secure the mastery to the contending factions. In the response to that appeal is the death-knell to good government in Mississippi.

Whatever, therefore, may happen, we must settle our disputes and differences among ourselves. We must invite no hostile, no alien arm to give support and weight to one as against another. There can be no settlement of any question upon which we may divide that will so harm the people of Mississippi as the victory of one section of the party over another, secured by the aid of the common enemy of both.

—J. B. GEORGE.

County Executive Committee.

G. T. Myrick, Felix Flood, Jas. Simmons.

W. W. Humphries, J. S. Billips, F. W. Pope, T. B. Bradford, J. T. Harrison, Jr.

W. P. Craddock, F. M. Ervin, A. Easley.

Z. P. Landrum, W. A. Love, E. B. Kirksey.

R. W. Banks, I. Winston, W. R. Cannon.

Ohio.

Bishop's majority for Governor is about 23,000, and the Democrats have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. The vote is light—about 25 per cent. short of the vote a year ago.

The causes of this overwhelming defeat of the Republicans are various.

1. Disgust at the fraudulent means employed to place Hayes in the Presidential chair.

2. Opposition to the financial policy of the Administration as declared and enforced by Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury.

3. Opposition to Hayes' "Southern policy" by the ultra Republicans.

4. The lack of party discipline resulting from the enforcement of the Civil Service orders.

The second of the causes above enumerated, we apprehend, contributed most to our great victory.

County Treasurer.

In many of the counties the abolition of this office is being agitated. This, of course, could only be done by a constitutional amendment. In other counties, notably Marshall county, a reduction of the compensation of Treasurer is recommended.

We do not think this office should be abolished. While a needless multiplicity of offices should be avoided, we should beware of throwing too much power into the hands of a single officer, and of destroying the checks and balances resulting from a plurality of offices.

As to reducing the Treasurer's compensation, in the poorer and more sparsely settled counties it is now hardly commensurate with the labor and responsibility attached to the office, and the large bond he is required to give. If his compensation is to be decreased, let his labor, his responsibility, and the amount of his bond be decreased also, and in like proportion.

Can this be done? Easily—so easily that we wonder that the change has never occurred to the advocates of retrenchment and reform.

In all the counties, a great portion of the taxes is paid to the collector in county warrants. These should not be paid into the county treasury at all. The Collector should make his monthly settlements with the Board of Supervisors, and deliver to them to be canceled all warrants collected for taxes, paying into the county treasury only the cash balances found to be due the county. The Treasurer would thus be relieved of all trouble and responsibility in connection with the warrants so canceled, and the county would save his three per cent. commission on the amount of these warrants. The bond of the Treasurer, which must be fixed to cover the probable amount of money coming into his hands in one year, ("money" being construed to include warrants), could be largely reduced.

Apart from the school fund, which would not be affected, this change would save the counties from one-half to three-fourths of the amount now paid Treasurers as commissions, and as their labors, responsibility, and the amount of their bonds would be correspondingly reduced, the Treasurers would not complain.

It has been suggested, that the Board of Supervisors be authorized to appoint a Collector of Delinquent Taxes, who shall give bond and hold office independent of the Sheriff, who should be responsible for none of his acts and held liable for none of the unpaid taxes for which credit has been given him in the allowance for insolvencies and delinquencies. As it is, the Sheriff is credited with these taxes and then recharged with them, which produces confusion, and interferes with the keeping of the Sheriff's account with any systematic and easily understood method. Who, to-day, could learn without long and laborious research, what amounts have been allowed in Lowndes county for the last four years, as insolvent and delinquent, how much of this has been collected and paid over, and how much remains unpaid? If the office of Collector of Delinquent Taxes had been separate and distinct, and the accounts of all who handle county revenues had been

kept by the Clerks in the manner we have heretofore indicated, this could be ascertained with facility.

We believe that if this change were made, more vigorous and successful efforts would be made to collect the delinquent taxes, and the Sheriff would be relieved from what is more an annoyance than a profit to him.

We commend the subject to our legislators that are to be, and hope that it will be considered in the canvass now in progress in this county.

"The subject of railroad taxation will enter largely into the discussions of the present canvass. Are the people aware that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, being in the hands of a receiver, can take shelter under the wings of the Federal court, and laugh our tax-collectors to scorn?"—COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT.

Not quite so bad as that. The U. S. District Court in its opinion in the case of W. B. Duncan, et al., receivers, vs. O. A. Gordon, et al., says:

"It has been again and again decided that the States can pass no laws binding upon the United States controlling the judicial action of the Federal Courts, and not adopted by Congress and made in pursuance of said legislative authority of the United States."

"That a receiver appointed by a court of equity to receive, hold and manage property in litigation, pending litigation, is but the officer of the court, or, as some writers express it, a part of the court itself, and as such are not subject to suit without leave of the court first obtained, and especially are they not subject to suit in any other court than that by which they are appointed. Such is the English rule, and the rule in the Federal Courts without exception."

It seems from this that the tax collectors are only required to obtain permission from Judge Hill to follow the receivers of the road to their "shelter under the wings of the Federal court" in order to enforce their claims. The question to be decided is as to the locality of the assessment, and if that is established, Judge Hill will never deign to admit the existence of the means of collection.—Advertiser Examiner.

Our State laws give a summary process for the collection of taxes without the tedious process of litigation in the courts. In the case of a railroad in the hands of a receiver, it appears from the above decision, that this summary process is inoperative; that the State can collect taxes on property within its limits—an essential prerogative of sovereignty—only by the fiat of a Federal Judge; and that this Judge must decide as to the legality of the assessment, and, incidentally, as to the power of the State to impose the tax.

Can not the Receiver appeal from an adverse decision of the District Judge to the Supreme Court of the United States, and thereby delay the collection of the taxes several years?

But that to which we desire to call special attention, is, the encroachment of the Federal Government on the rights of the States through the medium of its inferior courts. Only a few weeks ago citizens of Illinois and New York ("railroad rioters") were sentenced to fine and imprisonment without indictment or trial by jury, by a Federal Judge for acts which were crimes against the laws of their respective States, on the ground that these acts injuriously affected property in the hands of receivers appointed by the Federal Courts.

We are not prepared to deny that Judge Hill's decision is good law. That it is consonant with the English decisions and practice there is no doubt. There is but one sovereignty in England from which all the courts derive their powers. In Mississippi, there is a dual sovereignty, represented by a dual judiciary. We fear that the Federal Courts ignore this consideration, when they look to English decisions for precedents in matters that so radically affect the sovereignty of the States, as that under consideration. Judge Hill has, therefore, we doubt not, American as well as English precedents for his decision. How completely it emasculates the State, will appear to every one who will give the subject due consideration.

Query. Would it not be better to stop building railroads, than to build up a property and an interest that may, by an event so very probable in the life of a railroad corporation, pass beyond the power and control of the State?

The Republicans in France elect 314 delegates, and the Conservatives—for the most part monarchists—201. In seventeen districts there is no choice. The election came off last Sunday.

At its last adjournment our Supreme Court had not a single case remaining on the docket. We heard the assertion, that there is not another Supreme Court in the United States that can show a better record.

Many of the State journals are advocating a repeal of the law authorizing mortgages on crops not in case. It is a most unwise law, and works injury alike to planters, laborers, honest merchants, and men of all avocations. Let the law be wiped out.

Samuel J. Randall was nominated for Speaker on the first ballot by the Democratic caucus, receiving 107 votes, to 12 for Saylor and 23 for Goode. He was elected on the first ballot, receiving 149 votes to 132 for Garfield. Adams was elected Clerk, Thompson Sergeant at arms, Polk Doorkeeper, and Rev. Mr. Poisel, of the M. E. Church, South, Chaplain.

Both the proposed amendments to the Constitution—that abolishing the office of Lieutenant Governor, and that providing for biennial sessions—will probably be ratified by the people. We think the latter should be rejected. We want a new Constitution and a new Code: till we secure these we will need annual sessions. Then let us have biennial sessions.

Some praise Hayes for this, and some for that, but if there is one thing for which he deserves praise above all others, it is, that he has killed the Republican Party. Perhaps, it was unintentional. No matter: his "Southern Policy" was a mistake. He was not creating circumstances; he can not control the circumstances, and he lets the circumstances control him. He is an excellent instrument—a Presidential Pharaoh.

Remember the two Amendments to the Constitution to be voted on at the coming election—the one abolishing the office of Lieutenant Governor, and vesting all the powers and duties of that office in the President of the Senate; the other providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, which, it has been estimated, will save the State \$100,000 per annum.

To fail to vote on either of these amendments is, in effect, to vote against it.

Cooper.

Our whilom fellow-citizen, W. R. Cooper, is just now attracting more attention than any other man in the United States. He is, emphatically, the hero of the hour—or, in the expressive language of the immortal Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, "a bigger man than old Grant."

The extraordinary interest felt in him by the public is our apology for devoting so much space to his late operations and his antecedents. A full sketch of these would, no doubt, be more interesting than the most thrilling romance. The subject-matter, we clip from a late number of the San Francisco "Bulletin."

Cooper came to this city in March, 1875, accompanied by his wife. With him he brought letters of introduction to John O. Earl; and being apparently a man of some ability, Earl gave him employment as a clerk, at \$65 per month. Subsequently Cooper was introduced by Earl to J. P. Treadwell, into whose good graces he managed to work his way so far as to be employed by him as his confidential clerk. Last May, Treadwell had occasion to go East. At the time he had accounts with two banks in this city—the National Gold Bank and Trust Company and Sather's Bank. In the former he had \$15,000 on deposit; in the latter an ordinary deposit of \$50,000 in gold and a special silver deposit of \$18,000. A few days before leaving the city, Mr. Treadwell packed up his check and passbooks in a small tin box and requested Cooper to take the same to Sather's Bank to be placed in the Bank for safekeeping until his return. On the way from Treadwell's office to Sather's Bank, it is believed that Cooper opened the box with a false key and extracted the contents. Cooper then set to work to transfer the account in Sather's Bank to the National Gold Bank and Trust Company in various amounts at various times. When the first check was presented Sather's Bank objected, but being assured by the National Gold Bank and Trust Company that Mr. Treadwell already had an account with it, and the money transferred was being added to it, the objection was withdrawn. Between these transfers, Cooper presented checks at the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, and handed the passbooks over for settlement. The transaction appearing regular, the checks were cashed, and the money was sent to the National Gold Bank and Trust Company. In this way Cooper got possession of the evidence of his crime. The gold account in Sather's Bank was successfully transferred to the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, and absorbed. And \$14,500 of the \$15,000 on deposit in the latter bank was also drawn, leaving only \$500 in that institution to the credit of J. P. Treadwell. After finishing the transfer of the \$50,000 gold coin from Sather's Bank to the Trust Company, Cooper arranged for the transfer of the \$18,000—special deposit of silver—to the Trust Company, but an objection was raised this time by the Clearing-house. The objection was, however, overcome, and the arrangement successfully carried out. But before Cooper had time to commence drawing on this silver deposit, Treadwell returned from the East. Soon after Treadwell's return, Cooper pressed upon him to accompany him and Mrs. Cooper to the country. For some reason or other Treadwell declined the pressing invitation. The invitation was pressed upon him subsequently, but with the same result. The same evening Cooper visited Treadwell in his rooms, and after some conversation offered to mix a couple of lemonades. To this Treadwell assented. While mixing the cooling draught, Cooper remarked: "Treadwell, I take mine about half and half," suiting the action (with the whiskey) to the word, "how do you take yours?" "Oh, about a spoonful is enough for me," replied Treadwell. Both men then drank. But soon after Cooper left, Treadwell was taken suddenly sick with fearful gripings and vomiting, passing a terrible night of it. The next morning Cooper called upon him, when Treadwell told him how sick he had been through the night, attributing the trouble to the lemonade. "Why," replied Cooper, "I was troubled in the same way; you must keep awful bad whiskey." It is now believed that Cooper deliberately attempted to poison Treadwell, as, if the latter had died at that time, there would have been no evidence, whatever, of the former's crime in robbing the bank accounts.

About eight or ten days ago, Treadwell wanted some money, and got a boy to draw a check on Sather's Bank. A statement of his account was returned when he was surprised to find that there was not a dime on their books to his credit. This statement, of course, brought about an investigation, and the revelation of the facts already stated.

The "Stock Exchange" has interviewed a naval officer, a resident of this city, who is familiar with Cooper's antecedents. This gentleman says: The whole thing comes to me now like a dream. I never was more astonished in my life than when I learned that the Cooper who has been cutting up these didoes here is the same handsome, dashing little fellow we sent to the penitentiary from Washington in 1867. Cooper came to work in the Navy Department as a \$1,400 clerk. I think in 1866. He had been an acting ensign on the staff of Admiral S. P. Lee, who at the close of the war commanded the Mississippi flotilla. Lee, who knew his family—they were all from Tennessee—got him into the Navy Department, where by his elegance of manner, his frank open-hearted way, and his marked talents, he became a favorite with everybody. He was one of the smartest fellows I ever saw, wrote a magnificent hand, and was quick of comprehension and as active as a steel trap.

One of Cooper's duties was to enter Paymaster's requisitions for money in a big record book, and in this way he got perfectly familiar with the method of drawing money on Navy Pay account. One day the Chief Clerk was drawing some money requisitions, when in came Paymaster Spaulding, who was then on duty, I think in Philadelphia. The Chief Clerk and he exchanged compliments, and the former went on looking over the requisitions. All at once the Chief Clerk said: "Why, Spaulding, what do you want of any money? You had \$100,000 only a couple of weeks ago." Spaulding said he hadn